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SEHRING SEA LEGISLATION BEFORE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

BLAINE-ITALY-NEWFOUNDLAND-MANI-

PUR-SOUTH AFRICA-RUSSIA'S JEW-BAIT-ING-PARLIAMENTARY TOPICS-IRE-

LAND-THE PARIS STRIKE-

PERSONAL - LITERARY.

Copyright: 1891 . By The Tribune Assects London, May 30 .- The Behring Sea bill, read esterday the first time in the House of Comnons, is understood to be a measure to carry nut the policy agreed on between England and the United States. No authentic account of such an agreement has yet been made public here. The bill is described as a bill to enable the Queen by Order in Council to make special provision for prohibiting the catching of seals in Behring Sea by the Queen's subjects during certain periods. As the Canadians are still Her Majesty's subjects, they will, perhaps, consider this prohibition as addressed to them. They, like the Newfoundland-

Mr. Dalziel has had the honesty to transmit, and "The Times" has had the honesty to publish, what purports to be Mr. Blaine's own comment on the recent inventions about his health, bodily and mental. He refers to the "cowardly blow, deait illusions about the Muscovite. With caution behim in such an unspeakable and despicable man-The words are strong, but not too strong. Neither Mr. Dalziel nor "The Times" has offered Mr. Blaine that public apology which is due to

ers, are objects of some solicitude on the part

of the Foreign Office, even more than of the

The Mala Vita trial, and the sentences on 165 prisoners, supply an interesting commentary on the New-Orleans business, as well as on the conditions of life in Southern Italy. There is no reason to suppose that Bari is the only Italian centre of murderous conspiracy, nor is it clear that Italian public opinion is very strong against either conspiracy or conspirators. These scoundrels get off with eight to fifteen years' imprisonment apiece. Anywhere but in Italy many of them would certainly have been hanged. Yet we are told that the sentences are considered too severe.

A recent letter in "The Times" may be read with profit in connection with the same subject. The writer comments on the progressive womanishness of the Italian Parliament, and that liability to unreasoning emotion which has always marked the Italians after long periods of peace. We have had only too many samples of it. The act of the Italian Prime Minister in withdrawing Baron Fava from Washington looked then like mere personal petulance, but it was petulance in which all Italy is now seen to share. No hint of Baron Fava's return has been given publicly. nor any sign of penitence for an act which no diplomatic precedent justifies. Yet still the American minister remains at Rome.

Professor Bryce is the true author of the Newfoundland settlement, such as it is. He it was who found a solution of the parliamentary difficulties due to the mistakes of Ministers and to the party spirit of the opposition, impersonated in this instance by Sir Willam Harcourt. The substance of the compromise had, of course, been agreed to by the Ministers on one side and by the indland delegates on the other. The difficulty was to put it in parliamentary shape. Mr. Smith thought it necessary that the Colonial Coercion bill should be read a second time. Upon that proposal, Sir William Harcourt delivered one of the most violent speeches heard in the House this many a day, well calculated feed the flame which already quite flercely enough in the Avalon peninsula. If he had wanted to provoke Colonial disaffection, to prevent an agreement between Newfoundland and the Home Government, and to create fresh troubles with France, he would not have spoken otherwise than as he did. I do not suppose he wanted that. He wanted to score a point for his party. He stirred up the Radicals, and Mr. Picton, one of the least wise among them, moved an adjournment of debate. That would have left everything uncertain, and was defeated by seventythree majority. But tempers had got up on both sides, and it was seen that mischief was likely to occur had the bill been pressed. There sat Sir William Whiteway and his fellow-delegates be. neath the gallery of the House, noting what passed and certain to report it at St. John's. Debate went on, each speech less judicious than the other. Then Professor Bryce intervened. He proposed what was equivalent to an Order of the Day, as used in the French and other Continental Chambers,-we should call it a resolution,-that, taking note that Newfoundland had agreed to prolong the modus vivendi and to enact a measure for carrying out the obligations of the treaty till the end of 1893, this House therefore postpones the second reading of the bill. Mr. Smith accepted with a slight modification; it passed unanimously, and the crisis was over. It is a great Opposition victory, screams a Gladstonian organ It is nothing of the kind. The Opposition leader came near securing a great Opposition defeat, and something worse. Professor Bryce saved Sir William Harcourt from the consequences of his mistake, and secured for the Ministry, for England, and for Newfoundland, a sensible arrangement of the whole business.

Newfoundland, nevertheless, is far from being out of the woods. Her very able delegates have done the best that could be done, and have secured better terms than anybody expected a week since. But the necessity of keeping faith with France is just as imperative as ever. Lord Salisbury pointed out last night in the House of Lords that it is not yet certain that arbitration will proceed. He might have added that no progress whatever had been made toward an agreement. Upon all these disputed matters lying outside the present arbitration, Newfoundland stands pledged to good behavior till 1893, and the House of mons stands pledged to legislate then, if Newfoundland does not make her present act permanent. France, for her part, clearly means to be timagreeable and to keep open the Newfoundland

The capture of the Regent of Senaputty at once raised up champions for him in England. There is in this country a school of politicians who hold that whatever England does in her dependencies is wrong, and that all acts of force are wicked. This school is composed for the most part of Socialists, Radicals, Irish politicians, and humanitarians, to whom all shedding of blood is repugnant. One of them asked in the House of Commons on Monday whether the Government would promise that nobody should be put to death in Manipur in retaliation for the deaths of Mr. Quinton and his companions. There will be no retaliation, answered Sir John Gorst, but, those found guilty of murder will be adequately punished without waiting for discussion by Parliament. That

is a wholesome reprimand to meddling busybodies. After a delay, due no doubt to official slowness, the Queen has bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant Grant for his courage and resource in Manipur, promoting him at the same time to be a captain and brevet major. A chorus of congratulations from the press accompanies the declaration of the pleasure of the Queen. An echo of them comes from America and passes round the

Portuguese in Africa have been coming in all cere, but the expression of it was withheld till the the week, but nobody knows what has really archbishops had become convinced that the po-

when, or with what result, is doubtful. Tele- stone had been dissolved. grams from the Cape and from Lisbon disagree on every point, nor has the Government any bet-

ter news than the press. It does, however, seem probable that the English in Christianizing South Africa by company-to use Lord Salisbury's phrase -have made up their minds to go ahead, Portuguese or no Portuguese. They take no stock in Lord Salisbury's solicitude about Portugal as an ancient ally of England and an integral part of the settled European system. The stock they care about is the stock of the South Africa Com-Mr. Rhodes is a masterful person. Portugal ratifies the new agreement, he and his fellow South Africans will doubtless abide by it; but he is clearly in a position to force Lord Salisbury's hand, should the Portuguese on the Pungwe themselves decline, as they have before declined, to be bound by orders from home. If they continue to be troublesome, it would not much sur-prise the English public to hear some morning

that the Portuguese on the Pungwe River had

Mr. Gladstone has so far recovered from the influenza as to be able to write a good letter on the Jewish persecution. That eminent Hebrew, Mr. Samuel Montagu, the well-known philanthropist, appealed to Mr. Gladstone to use his influence with the Emperor of Russia. "I have hone," replied the disenchanted statesman, who once believed himself pleasing in the sight of the Great White Czar. Pathetic, indeed, is this part of his letter, which calls up vivid memories of Penjdeh and other incidents of a period disastrous to English prestige, which helped to dispel his fitting his position, he declines to assume that the Emperor is responsible for what he well describes as strange and revolting proceedings. Such advice as he has to give is practical enough on one side. He urges Mr. Montagu to collect evidence and lay it before the world in an authentic form; thus may a body of public opinion be created and brought to bear on Russia. But the public opinion already exists, and Russian indifference to it is displayed with ostentation. Russia, in truth, pursues her persecution of the Jews with the most perfect contempt for the opinion of the civilized world. She is an Oriental power, not a European power, and her barbarities to 5,000,000 of her subjects are worthy of the most ferocious and fanatical class in Central Asia. It is now admitted or asserted to be religious per-The Jews are banished because they are not Greeks. Whoever in Russia, be he a Jew or Gentile, is not of the Orthodox faith is anathema. He may be tolerated, but only tolerated. An American in Russia has no rights which Russia feels bound to respect. The Government of Russia is a hierarchy more intolerant than the Papacy itself, perhaps because it has more power. The grand inquisitor of Russia is M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod. He has just drawn up an ordinance forbidding Jews to observe the Hebrew Sabbath, forbidding them to ck se their shops on Saturday, commanding them to close on Sunday, and compelling all Jews to work on Saturdays in violation of their faith and

Baron Hirsch, whose efforts in behalf of his fellow Jews deserve all praise, has expressed the belief that all efforts to moderate the Russian policy are useless. He seems likely to find, his own efforts to soften the severity of their fate equally useless in Russia itself. His vast schemes of Jewish colonization really coincide with Russian policy and would facilitate the execution of the Bussian decrees, but M. Pobiedonostzeff refused even to see Baron Hirsch's agent, a well-known Englishman, Mr. Arnold White, who went to St. Petersburg in aid of his benevolent scheme. Baron Hirsch seems to have in his possession a mass of testimony touching the treatment of Jews in Russia, which, if he is well advised, he will publish. He speaks of people accused of no crime, against beds at night, driven with whips from their dwellings, loaded with chains, and plunged from comfort into the deepest misery; women, young girls, and children of both sexes subjected to outrages which must be left to the imagination, so borrible are they. He accepts, because he cannot help it, the expulsion of his race from the country where they have as good a right as anybody to live. His one aim is to prevent needless cruelties, to provide new homes for those whom the Czar's ukase makes homeless. Even to this the Czar will not listen. His hand will not be lifted till the Jew whom he drives out of his dominion has reached and crossed the Russian frontier and has set foot on Christian soil.

Matters in Parliament, other than Newfoundland, have not been of the highest importance. Manipur has been heard of. Sir William Harcourt has given formal notice that he wants to discuss it. Mr. Smith has been absent and ill, and nobody seemed to have authority to say yes or no to anything in his absence. Obstruction has run riot. Ministers had neither complete knowledge of their own minds nor a firm hand for their opponents, but they have at last screwed their courage to the point of promising to bring in the Free Education bill; though whether they really mean to pass it is known only to

themselves, if to themselves. The Gladstonians have kept North Bucks, which they at one time expected to lose by reason of Captain Verney's misconduct; but it appears that the electors of North Bucks, or a portion of them, consider that Captain Verney was unfairly treated. This opinion was expressed during the contest, and seems to have been acted on at the polls. Such peccadilloes as that for which their late member is now serving out a sentence of twelve months, ought not, in their opinion, to occupy the attention of the courts or interfere with politics. Captain Verney's errors have not, at any rate, diminished the devotion of North Bucks to Home Rule. They have, perhaps, increased it, for Mr. Leon comes in with a larger majority than Captain Verney, and great is the Liberal exultation over the triumph, which the Liberals rightly describe as wo in circumstances of unusual difficulty.

Archbishop Walsh is observing with reference to Mr. Parnell the most rigid silence. He wrote to The Times" on Monday to say so. Mr. Parnell had attacked him, but he would have no controversy with Mr. Parnell. Archbishop Croke was oulverizing the Uncrowned King in Tipperary, and Archbishop Walsh thought that it might be too much for Mr. Parnell to have two Archbishops on him at once. Besides, another wrangle with another Archbishop would serve his purpose ad. mirably-advertise their obscure man, as it were. So on Monday His Grace of Dublin was silent in half a column. On Thursday his policy of silence could not be adequately expressed in less than a column. The truth is, the Archbishop feels the force of the charge that he and his fellowarchbishops, bishops and priests of all degrees condemned Mr. Parnell, not on moral, but on political, grounds. The thunders of the Church were not heard till Mr. Gladstone had first excommunicated Mr. Parnell, just as Mr. Gladstone's buil itself was held tack till the Nonconformist revolt made further hesitation impossible. Archbishop Walsh's answer to this damaging charge is a fine piece of casuistry. He kept his thunderbolts at first under lock and key, because the decree of the divorce court was only a decree nisi, and because he had reason to hope that Mr. Parnell's innocence might still appear. He omits to say in what respect this decree had become less conditional, or what fresh proof of Mr. Parnell's guilt had been adduced, at the date when he finally turned against his leader. The dates are in fact decisive. The abhorrence of Stories of collisions between the English and the Irish Hierarchy for adultery is sin

happened. There has been a conflict, but where, Itical alliance between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Glad-

The third letter from this reticent Archbishop appears this morning, but adds little to his ca save on one point. His Grace of Dublin relied, it appears, on Mr. Parnell's assurance of his innocence, and he relies on him, or his assurances, no longer. In other words, the Archbishop and the Gladstonians in general have come round to the view of Mr. Parnell's character which his opponents always held and the Special Commission judicially affirmed. The truth is not in

him and never was. If Lord Spencer be not tired of testimonials from those who reviled him because he did his duty as Mr. Gladstone's Viceroy in Ireland, he may find pleasure in the latest, which comes from Archbishop Croke. Lord Spencer, said His Grace of Cashel in earlier days, ruled and roped the country. He said it because Lord Spencer was not then a Home Ruler. He withdraws it, because Lord Spencer has since become a Home Ruler. What the Archbishop meant at the time was that the hangings were unjust. The hangings of the Phoenix Park murderers were some of them. It does not seem to have been the injustice of them which provoked the Archbishop's censure, nor the justice of them which has secured Lord Spencer's exoneration. Politics were at the bottom of the one, politics are at the bottom of the other.

The omnibus drivers in Paris have beaten the company, and no great sympathy need be wasted on the corporation, which is almost a monopoly. Like some other corporations, it treated the men hardly. They were made to drive, as they are in London, fifteen and even seventeen hours a day. But the strikers used a good deal of violence, and might not have won without violence. Yet publie opinion, say sympathetic witnesses, was on their The Minister of the Interior, the strong M. Constans, was also on their side, and, of course the Municipal Council. Comparisons are drawn between this strike and the great dock strike in London. Public opinion proved in both cases all powerful. It may be so, and if so it seems that there is no public opinion against the use of violence to prevent men from working who are willing to work when their working does not suit

other men who are not willing to work. The tailors' strike is over for the present, the men voting by a rather narrow majority to return work while negotiations with the employers proceed. It is now admitted that the real quarrel was about wages. The men's demands and the masters' concessions respecting sanitary workshops and partnerships mean noth-All turns on the time-log, and that is merely technical phrase under the cover of which they seek an increase of pay. But their present pay ranges from \$10 to \$40 a week, which, for England, is extremely high. What the men ask is about 20 per cent more. The employers have no intention of paying more, but do not mind discussing the point while the work goes on.

Mrs. Sutherland Orr's Life and Letters of Robert Browning is a book which American lovers of Browning cannot neglect. Mrs. Orr, who is a sister to Sir Frederick Leighton, was long one of Browning's most devoted friends. No one knew him better. No one studied him more carefully, or was more completely in intellectual sympathy with the poet. Browning himself always spoke of her as one who understood him. He knew that she meant to be his interpreter to posterity, and this purpose he approved. Browning the poet and Browning the man are both here. Mrs. Orr has not been too ambitious, and her wish to let him tell his own story is modest and has given us many glimpses not otherwise to be had. The history of his poetic life and aim is not complete, but it is perhaps as full as anybody make it. The influences that moulded his mind are given. His transitions; his passage through successive mental stages; that ong neglect of him by the public, which never sapped his own faith in himself, and his final halt on the road which might have led him to the attainment of a pure poetic method, are all described or indicated. I do not mean that Mrs. Orr thinks he stopped short of complete excellence; but, whether she will or no, the truth comes out clearly from her narrative and analysis. She records not less faithfully some of his jeal. ousies; his discontent with the world which would not see his genius, and his joy in ultimate recognition and in the honors which late in life rained down on him. There are stories, anecdotes and charming social traits, as befits the life of the man who lived for society not less than for literature. Nowhere in the book is any false note struck, and no page will any true lover of Browning find dull.

Mr. Hamilton Aide writes in "The Nineteenth Century" for June on the social aspects of American life. You will remember Mr. Aide as one of Mr. Stanley's party, his wife's cousin. He is well known in London society, and is known also as a writer of novels and plays. He took notes of his journey, and this article is a digest of them, kindly in tone, agreeable in style, with the land able aim of removing prejudices on both sides. Mr. Aide has seen a good deal, even if he has not cared to look deep. The old topics reappear-the Irish, the impatience and hurry of American life, the bad servants, the rivalries in house decorationand furnish a very fair subject for satire. Boston pleased him. Says Mr. Aide: "Never out of London have I heard such conversation in ur own tongue, without any sense of labor or self-consciousness, as I have listened to in Boston. In this respect no other city in the United States can approach it." After that Mr. Aide will be a bold man if he returns to New-York or Chicago. You will hear, perhaps with surprise, that "New-York has its conspicuous orators, its wise lawyers, its charming wits; but they do not form part of its society." He praises American hospitality and good breeding, notes jealously the prevalence of French and the exclusion of English pictures, misses in American parlors the home-like air of English drawing-rooms, was disappointed with American theatres, remembers the interviewer with a shudder, and finally likens the Republic to a young Samson, justly charged with many of the faults of passionate immaturity, but full of promise and interest. Some of his criticisms are trivial enough. Some of his views are only caricature of the realities of American life, but his judgment is as a whole neither unfriendly nor unprofitable.

English anxiety about American copyright does not diminish, but increases, as the day when the act should become beneficial to this country draws nigh. A question was asked in the House of Commons on Thursday. Ministers answered that they must wait for the circular of the American Government before doing anything, or before even considering what they should do. The circular ssued by the State Department is heard of this morning; but, if the summary of it sent by cable be accurate, will give little help to Ministerfal deliberations. There is, however, a hint from Washington that England will be expected to do something to earn the protection the American act was intended to give her. If that be meant to stimulate this Government into passing a short act expressly enabling Americans to acquire English copyright without residence, well and good. Such an act could easily be rushed through both houses. Neither the Irish nor the Radicals would probably obstruct it, and sue doubt as now exists on this point ought to be removed. But the passage of this measure really concerns England, not America. There is not now, nor has there been for a long time, any real obstacle to copyright in England by American authors. Americans have been protected here, while the English were robbed in America, and decency forbids that any technical reason should now be allowed to postpone the full recognition of English rights by America.

GOFF'S QUEER SCHEMES.

A MONOPOLY GRANTED BY ECUADOR.

HE WOULD SOON HAVE MADE A LOT OF MONEY HAD HE LIVED TO SWINDLE PEOPLE LONGER.

The ghost of Edwards H. Goff and his American Export and Trading Company will not down. The latest developments have brought to light schemes in connecoriginally made public. It seems that the country advices, but of whose name he was blissfully ignorant, is Ecuador. For some months Goff had been negotisting an arrangement whereby the American Export and Trading Company was to become sort of purchasing agent for the Government of Ecuador. It was to put its stamp on all goods pur chased here, thereby guaranteeing that they read certain standard. This plan was expected to bring to the company an immense trade from individual merchants in Ecuador and elsewhere. The intention was to make similar arrangements with the Governnents of other Spanish-American countries. In order to carry out the plan, Goff was going to increase the capitalization of his company from \$500,000 to \$5,-000,000. As the original \$500,000 appears to have been all wind, it is hard to say what form the \$5,000, in the bud by Goff's illness and death.

There is no doubt that the negotiations Ecuador, at least, were nearly closed. Domingo L. port, admitted to a reporter that the plan had been proposed, and that he thought it a good one, and recommended it to his Government. He had not, however, any knowledge that it had been acted upon. According to Goff's story, it had been so favorably received that the Ecuadorian officials were to advance him \$40,000, which was said to be due here to morrow. With this money he expected to be able

Frederick A. Berlen is the Consul-General to Chill at this port and one of the directors of the American Export and Trading Co. He said yesterday, to a Tribune pany's existence was sometime last September when he had been chosen as a director. At the same time Goff sent him 100 shares of the stock. The names of the other directors were all those of reputable and wellknown men. He saw no reason for doubting that every thing was all right and allowed his name to be used When the exposure of Goff and his methods was published he went to Goff and asked for an explanation. It was given, and with such plausibility that he ccepted it and still allowed his name to stand. Of late, however, he had decided to withdraw, and was tion. He had never been near the office of the company, not even to draw the dividend that had been declared, and had no personal knowledge of its affairs, He knew, he said, that arrangements were pending from Goff. Goff had never approached him to make similar proposals. With regard to the story that \$40,000 had been advanced to Goff, he dfd not be-

Patrick Donan. Goff made him a director and general counsel and gave him 200 shares of the stock. He, too, thought the list of names given as directors a good one, and saw nothing suspicious about to Goff, in his turn, and demanded an explanation. The defence offered was so weak and contradictory that he asked Goff for the papers proving that he had received the "valuable concessions" so prominently advertised, but they were not produced. Colonel Dawson refused to believe that John F. Cahill, Dawson remed to believe that John F. Cahill, of St. Lonis, was still in the directory of the company, or that General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was in any way connected with it.

Mexcio's Consul-General, Juan N. Navarro, and Jacob Balz, who represents the Governments of Honduras and Guatemain, were both positive that no proposals of any kind had been made to their Governments by Goff; nor would any such proposals as those made to Ecuador be considered by them.

A " PROTHER JONATHAN" CELEBRATION. Norwich, May 30 (Special).—June 15 will be cele-brated as "Brother Jonathan's day" by the people of the quiet and quaint old rural town of Lebanon, twelve miles north of this city, in a notable way. The programme of exercises has been nearly completed, and General Joseph R. Hawley and the Rev. George N. Kellogg, of Taftville, in this town, will deliver the principal addresses. The celebration is to com-memorate the restoration of the old "War Office" of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, who was the friend and adviser of Washington in the Revolution, by whom he was affectionately called "Brother Jonathan. the little brown one-story gabled-roofed dwelling that now stands a few rods north of the capacious, elm-bordered "Green " more than 1,100 meetings were held of the Connecticut Council of Safety in the struggle for independence. It belonged to Mrs. Bethiah H. Wattles until a few weeks ago. She deeded it to the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on condition that they repair and preserve it. The society raised a fund of \$1,000, by means of which the structure has been restored.

Washington, May 30 .- Secretary Foster has selected obert J. Wynne, of this city, who has long been con nected with the Washington office of "The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette," as his private secretary, in place f Charles M. Hendley, resigned. Mr. Wynne is well fitted, from long acquaintance with public men, and especially with Treasury business, for this important office, and his appointment is exceedingly popular with the entire body of Washington correspondents.

# SENATOR SLOAN SURPOENAED.

Oswego, N. Y., May 30.-Michael B. Redmond, ergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, came to the city ast night and subpoenced Senator Sloan to appear be-orce the canal investigating committee at Albany,

THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD CORRESPONDENTS. Johnstown, Penn., May 30 (Special).-The Johnstown Flood Correspondents' Association, composed of newspaper men from Chicago, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore, arrived in this city this morning about 10 o'clock, and were met by a committee of the Cambria County Medical Society. driven to the library of the society, where spent the day in lounging about the rooms, and en-joyed a lunch. At 6:30 o'clock this evening a banquet was given at McAteer's Hotel by the society in honor of the guests. Mayor Rose was the toastmaster of the evening, Harry Brown, of "The Philadelphia Press," gave a toast, "The Press," Captain H. H. Kuhn gave a toast on "The Canteen," and Cyrus Elder responded to the toast of "Reporting as a Charity."

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY. Annapolis, Md., May 30.—The Board of Visitors to dler G. G. Harris, United States Senate; J. P. Dolliver, W. C. Wallace and H. A. Herbert, House of Repre sentatives; G. A. Tiliman, Nashville; A. P. McGill, Minnesota; Dr. G. Atherton, Bellefonte, Penn.; W. W. smith, Washington, D. C., and Commander J. N. Greer,

IN FAVOR OF CONFIRMING DR. BROOKS. Louisville, May 30.-The standing committee of the Protestent Episcopal Church here voted vesterday in favor of the election of the Rev. Phillips Brooks to the bishopric in Massachusetts.

Cadiz, Chlo, May 29 (Special).-A colored woman amed Arrena Messenberg, died at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Peter Davis, in this place last onday, at the advanced age of 122 years, which is said to be fully sustained by documents in the possession of her descendants. She was born and brought up in slavery and came to this part of the country seventy years ago with the corly settlers from Virginia. She was married three times, and her youngest son, who is seventy-five years of age, was at her funeral.

THE NEWARK BACK FROM A TRIAL TRIP. Fort Mouroe, Va., May 30.-The United States manof-war Newark has returned from a satisfactory trial \* SIR JOHN STILL ALIVE.

THE CANADIAN PREMIER CONSCIOUS, BUT HIS CASE THOUGHT TO BE HOPELESS.

INQUIRIES FROM THE QUEEN ABOUT HIS CON-DITION-THE CABINET HOLDS A SIX

HOURS' SESSION.

Ottawa, May 30 .- Sir John A. Macdonald still lingers. bulletin late this evening says that his condition is exceedingly low, and that there is little hope of his He rested quietly all day, slept naturally everal times, and took a small quantity of liquid

Powell and Dr. H. P. Wright held a consultation. John's efforts this morning to speak were pathetic. He was able to articulate indistinctly various names repeated by Lady Macdonald. There was a rumor this nowning, which was promptly contradicted, that Sir

The Premier passed the night quietly, with occadonal naps; and milk was fed him at intervals. Lady Macdonald remained in the sickroom until 4 o'clock this morning.

The Queen has cabled inquiring anxiously about the Premier's condition. Lord Stanley this morning cabled a report of Sir John's condition to Her Majesty and Lord Salisbury. The Queen cabled again late this afternoon.

A Cabinet meeting was called at 11 o'clock this morning and continued until 5 o'clock, when the Ministers proceeded to Earnscliffe. Just what was done at the meeting has not been learned, but the grave crisis in ministerial affairs was undoubtedly

#### ANARCHY IN THE NEW-HEBRIDES. SIX HUNDRED NATIVES KILLED, AND CANNI-

BALISM PRACTISED.

Marseilles, May 30 .- A steamer which has arrived here from the New-Hebrides Islands in the South Pacific brings advices to the effect that a state of anarchy prevails there. Numerous conflicts have occurred, in which 600 natives were killed. In each case the bodies of the dead were eaten by the victors.

BELLE BILTON MUST PLAY OR PAY. London, May 30.—In an interview to-day Mr. Harris, e manager, said that Belle Bilton, who married Viscount Dunlo, and who by the death yesterday of the Earl of Clancarty became Countess Clancarty, is under though each year adds to the rollcall of the decontract with him to play for a year. The terms of this contract, Mr. Harris declares, will be enforced. If Belle Bilton breaks this contract she will have to pay a heavy forfeit. The contract provides for her early appearance in London. Mr. Harris denied the stories published in America that Belle Bilton is in straitened circumstances and that her health is poor.

The new earl will come into a fair income by the death of his father. THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

Rome, May 30 .- The preliminary conference of the International Peace Congress was opened in to-day. A large number of delegates from Italian Municipal councils were present. Deputies Maffi and Pandolfiparet were chosen as president and vicepresident respectively. An invitation from the Boston Peace Society to hold an international congress in Chicago during the Columbian Fair in that city was

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN MADE A PEER. London, May 30 .- "The Times" says that Sir George Stephen, formerly president of the Bank of Montreal, and now connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway. us been raised to the peerage. This is the first instance of a native of a British colony being made a

OPENING OF THE PORTUGUESE CORTES. Lisbon, May 30.—The Cortes opened to-day. The Ministers' statement of their political programme was well received. It is believed that the Government can count on a good majority.

PRESIDENT DA FONSECA CRITICALLY ILL. Rio Janeiro, May 30.-President Da Fonseca is lying in a critical condition at Petropolis, twenty-five miles north of this city, from an attack of asthma.

NEW CHILIAN CRUISERS HELD IN FRANCE.

Paris, May 30.-The agents of Chili having demanded that the Compagnie des Forges deliver to them the vessels which the company has built under an order given by President Balmaceda, the Chillan representatives here have applied for a judicial decision in the case; and the judge, pending the final settlement of the matter, has authorized the company to hold the vessels.

THE DUTIES ON CEREALS IN ITALY. Rome, May 30 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Finance said, in speaking of the price of cercals, that the reports in regard to the crops, both home and abroad, did not justify any modification of the duties on cereals. The Government, he constudy the question, and would await the results of the harvest before taking any action in the matter. tinued, was obtaining all the information necessary to

HIDES AND FURS TO COME INTO FRANCE FREE. Paris, May 30.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day agreed to allow the free importation of raw hides and furs into France.

# THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

Pittsburg, May 30.-The entire afternoon session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod yesterday was occupied by Dr. McAllister, who held the floor against attacks from every side. His motion to try the four elder ministers, before the seven younger ones was finally lost, and the younger ministers will be heard Monday. The minority has grown, and should the eleven ministers be retired from the Church it looks as if twenty will follow them.

# CARDINAL GIBBONS'S ILLNESS.

Baltimore, May 30 .- A letter 'from St. Thomas Manor, Md., says that Cardinal Gibbons is still weak from his recent sickness, and by advice of his physician will return to Baitimore. Bishop Curtis, of Wilmington, Del., will meet the episcopal appointments of Cardinal Gibbons.

CRITICISING MEMORIAL FESTIVITIES. Lockport, N. Y., May 30 .- A sensation was created here to-day at the Memorial Day clebration of Sprout Post, by Commander L. A. Deatrick, severely criticising the Young Men's Christian Association for devoting day to athletic sports and festivities. He said, they regretted to hear that one of the noblest organiza-tions in the land had debased the day devoted to the heroic dead, and one on which with sad remembrance they met to strew flowers on the tombs of their fellow-

#### THE DEAD BODY IN A FLOATING BOAT. The body of an unknown man was found in a

floating in Sheepshead Bay creek yesterday. He had evidently been dead several days. The boat was fully provisioned, and the man had evidently been off on a provisioned, and the man had evidently been off on a cruise. He was dressed in a black suit and light shirt. Among the papers found on the body was a letter from a Mr. Wentworth, of New-Hampshire, in which a Mr. Needham, the publisher of a library in Fourteenth-st., New-York, was mentioned. His body was removed to

NO WEIGHING MACHINES IN THE PARK NOW. The statement published yesterday to the effect that the weighting machines still remained in Central Park was incorrect. All the machines have been removed, under the direction of Superintendent Parsons. The last one was taken away before 3 p. m. on Friday.

# TWO ENGAGEMENTS OF TWO KINDS.

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It is announced that Joseph Warren Jederson, whose stage name is Joseph Warren, and who is Joseph Jefferson's son's son, and Miss Blanche Bender are to be married on June 13. The marriage will take place at Miss Bender's home, in Brooklyn. Mr. Jedferson has been a member of his father's company for some time, and Miss Bender has been acting this season with Annie Ward Tiffany in "THE Step-Daughter." She now intends to leave the stage. J. H. Barnes has been engaged to play the parts with the Jedferson-Florence company next season that have higherto been played by Frederick Paulding. They are Captain Absolute in "The Blyssis" and Dick Dowlas. are Captain Absolute in "The Rivals" and Dick Dowlas in "The Heir at Law." Mr. Earnes has been a member of the Kendals' company this season, and his last appearance in this country previously was with Miss Mary

JOY AND SORROW MINGLED.

MEMORIAL DAY FITTINGLY OBSERVED BY

THOUSANDS. AN IMPOSING PARADE OF GRAND ARMY POSTA

-DECORATION OF COMRADES' GRAVES IN

MANY CEMETERIES - EVENING SERVICES AT THE METROPOLI-

TAN OPERA HOUSE.

The sunshine was tardy on Memorial Day, Mists and threatening clouds lingered late in the morning, and it was not till afternoon that the brightness of summer skies cheered the thousands of pleasure-seekers who were abroad and added beauty to the flowers that were carried for remem brance to the soldiers' graves. All New-York kept holiday, but, while the holiday aspects of the day were never more marked, its patriotic associations were never better honored. Thousands of people pursued pleasure by land and by water They flocked to the race-course and the baseball fields; to athletic sports and contests of the swiftfooted; to yachting and rowing regattas. But thousands also saw the march of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic down Fifth-ave., with men of the National Guard and of the Army and Navy also in line to do them honor, and thousands visited the cemeteries where the vet-

in floral tributes by their surviving comrades. The programme of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic was carried out without a hitch; and the ceremonies of the day were succeeded in the evening by memorial services in the Metropolitan Opera House, where a great audience heard an impressive oration delivered by General George A. Sheridan. Business was entirely suspended in New York. Flags were at half-mast on the public buildings and on all the big buildings throughout the city out of respect for the memory of the brave. Many private dwellings also displayed the Stars and Stripes; and flowers were everywhere. The popular spirit was more in accord with the fresh, fragrant flowers of the early summer, telling of hope and joy, than of the half-masted banners, telling of a mournful retrospect. But the emblems were not incongruous.

erans whose marching is over were remembered

It is becoming more apparent year by year, parted, that the destiny of Memorial Day is to have "the oil of joy for mourning." General W. T. Sherman has gone since last

Memorial Day. General Fremont, "the Pathfinder," who last year saw the veterans pass the reviewing stand, is also gone. Many of the boys in blue whom he saw in the marching ranks on that day are in the ranks of death. But while they will never be forgotten, and while flowers as fragrant as their memories will yearly deck their last resting places, the Nation will also remember on Memorial Day with much rejoicing the salvation they wrought for their country. The troublous skies of the morning did not

keep many of the Grand Army men from the performance of their yearly duty of love. He was infirm indeed who did not turn out early and join his post for the great parade and review. Lieutenant-Governor Jones and Mayor Grant and a number of city officials were on the reviewing stand near the Worth Monument in Madison This stand was packed to the utmost Square. corner by old men and young, and by women in gay gowns. A grand stand opposite was also crowded with spectators, and the multitude who were or had to be content to view the proces from the streets walled in the square in solid masses and stretched in dense columns up Fifthave. and down Broadway to Union Square, where they hemmed in the Plaza, where Grand Marshal George Chappell received the marching salute of the comrades.

the comrades.

Among those who saw the parade from the reviewing stand were Mrs. Thomas J. Bell, of the Women's Auxiliary of the G. A. R., Auburn, N. Y.; Miss McLean, daughter of the gallant Old Guardsman, Major George W. McLean; George M. Van Hoesen, chairman of the Memorial Com-Guardsman, Major George W. McLean; George M. Van Hoesen, chairman of the Memorial Committee of the G. A. R.; General Emmons Clark, General Daniel E. Sickles, General Emmons Clark, General Franz Sigel, Controller Myers, General Robert Nugent, President Arnold, of the Board of Aldermen, Postmaster Van Cott, Major Haverty and Dr. Nagle, of the Health Department. The picturesque Old Guard, under Major McLean, acted as the reviewing officer's escort, and stood by the grandstond while the heroes of the day, preceded by the National Guardsmen and the splendid Naval brigade and the lads of "the regular Army, O," marched post.

marched post.

After the parade the various posts, with wagon loads of flowers, went to the many cemeteries in which dead comrades lie, and, touching and fitting climax to the doings of Memorial Day, the Blue and the Gray, Grand Army veterans and Confederate veterans, united in a service at the tomb

HOW THE PARADE MARCHED FORMATION OF THE GRAND ARMY POSTS. THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE ARMY AND

NAVY DETACHMENTS. The formation of the parade-and a big and success-

ful parade it was-embraced the streets between Fifty-eighth-st. and Forty-fifth-st., east and west. The First Brigade of the National Guard, under Brigadier-General Fitzgerald, acted as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic. The brigade formed at 9 a. m., the commands in close column, resting on Fifth-ave., as follows: Coth Regiment on West Fifty-eighth-st., 8th Regiment on East Fifty-eighth-st., 9th Regiment on West Fiftyseventh-st., 22d Regiment on East Fifty-seventh-st., 71st Regiment on West Fifty-sixth-st., 7th Regiment on East Fifty-sixth-st., 12th Regiment on West Fifty-fifth-st., 1st Battery on East Fifty-fifth-st., 2d Battery on West Fifty-fourth-st., Troop A on East Fifty-fourthst. The Signal Corps, mounted, escorted the brigade commander. A curious part of the orders of the Na-tional Guard was "Commands will parade with field music only." The National Guard is not beyond the influences of the trades' unions, which have now ex-tended their sphere of control so far beyond the "horny-handed sons of toil" as to include the followers of Apollo enrolled under the batons of Gilmore, Cappa and others. The musicians have raised and the National Guard refused to yield the extra #2. Hence they marched with fife and drum, while the famous bands of New-York took service with the Grand Army, and were in the parade after all, though they led the steps of the veterans instead of those of the young gallants of the State militia

The Engineer Battalion and foot batteries of the 1st Artillery, U. S. A., under command of Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, 1st Artillery, formed in East and West Fifty-third-st., and the Naval Brigade, consisting of 500 officers and men, infantry and artillery, con manded by Commander G. W. Sumner, U. S. N., formed in East and West Fifty-second-st.

The grand marshal and staff formed in West Fifty-first-st., and the eight divisions of the Grand Army extended from Fiftieth-st. to Forty-fifth-st., division

forming alternately east and west. About 8:45 o'clock the Old Guard and a guard of honor, which had formed on East Forty-sixth-st, escorted the Mayor, Lieutenant-Governor Jones and his party

from their cendezvous at the Windsor Hotel to the re viewing stand in Madison Square. The commander of the guard of honor was Comrade August Shimmel, and it was made up of two comrades from each post. The following are the officers of the Old Guard: Major, George W. McLean. Company A-Captain, Rastus S. Ransom; first lieutenant, Eben B. Woodward;

second Heutenant, George H. Wyatt. Company B-Capinin, William Henry White; first Bentenant, L. Frank Barry; second Heftienant, James F. Wenman. ctaff officers-Adjutant, Isaac E. Hoagland; quartermaster Horace H. Brockway; assistant quartermaster, James P. Whitfield; paymaster, Henry L. Faris; assistant paymaster, George H. McLean; judge advocate, Joseph Roch: commissary, Charles C. Reed; assistant com-missary, S. M. Saunders; captain of engineers, Joseph Naylor; Beutenant of engineers, Charles H. Todd; aide-de-camp, Edward P. Moore; chaplain, the Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, D.D.; surgeon, H. H. Warner, M.D. Civil officers-Captain Henry L. Faris, treasurer; Lieutenant Edward P. Moore, secretary.

It was about 9 a. m. when the column moved, the National Guard leading the way, the men winning, as usual, enthusiastic applause, because of their brisk and